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ABSTRACT

This fact sheet on institutional racism contains statistics on white control of the economy, health, housing, education, the media, and government. It also shows the oppression of minorities in these areas. The areas of wealth, the stock exchange, business, banks, unions, poverty, and unemployment, are discussed in terms of economy. Health matters discussed include life expectancy, death and birth rates, health care and diseases. Topics such as banking, realtors, suburbs and jobs, segregation and rents, ownership and quality of housing, the aged, and the findings of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights of 1974, are included under housing. Education issues include school boards, professional staffs and college faculty, minority groups, suspensions, professional schools, professional education, and education budgets. Newspapers, magazines, publishing, television, radio, and broadcasting are discussed under the media. The statistics provided for the area of government include material on the Presidency, Congress, elected officials, the executive branch, government agencies, federal employees, punishment, sentencing, arrests, prisons, attorneys, judges and the military. (Author/AM)

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FACT SHEETS on INSTITUTIONAL RACISM

ED151491

White Control and Minority Oppression

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"A racist society is one in which social policies, procedures, decisions, habits and acts do in fact subjugate a race of people and permit another race to maintain control over them . . . Racism may be expressed as an individual act or as an institutional practice."

INSTITUTIONAL RACISM IN AMERICAN SOCIETY: A Primer, Mid-Peninsula Christian Ministry

"Racism may be viewed as any attitude, action, or institutional structure which subordinates a person or group because of his or their color . . . This is true of Negroes, Puerto Ricans, Mexican Americans, Japanese Americans, Chinese Americans, and American Indians. Specifically, white racism subordinates members of all these other groups primarily because they are not white in color, even though some are technically considered to be members of the 'white race' and even view themselves as 'whites'.

" . . . subordination of colored people povides definite benefits to those who do the subordinating. . . .

"A necessary step in weakening . . . racism is clearly identifying the benefits which whites receive from continued subordination of colored people.

"Overt racism and institutional subordination provide the following economic benefits to a significant number of whites:

1. Reduction of competition by excluding members of certain groups from access to benefits, privileges, jobs, or other opportunities or markets . . .

2. Exploitation of members of the subordinated groups through lower wages, higher prices, higher rents, less desirable credit terms, or poorer working or living conditions than those received by whites. . . .

3. Avoidance of certain undesirable or "dead-end" jobs by creating economically depressed racial or ethnic groups which will be compelled by necessity to carry out these jobs, even though their potential skill levels are equal to those of other groups.

"All the political benefits of racism involve receipt by whites of a disproportionate share of the advantages which arise from political control over government."

RACISM IN AMERICA AND HOW TO COMBAT IT
United States Commission on Civil Rights

"Basically black folks in America do not hate white folks. We hate this stinking white racist system with these stinking white racist institutions, not you. The United States Constitution that gives a man freedom of expression gives you a right to hate me. Individual racism we're not worried about. It's this damn institutionalized racism that's choking us to death. Here's what black folks is talking about today: a white racist system that keeps me locked in a black ghetto all my life so I've got to develop a different culture to survive with the rats and the roaches. And when I break out and come to your institutions, you ask me the wrong tests. You don't ask me about the ghetto. You ask me about the Eiffel Tower."

Dick Gregory

$$$$ ECONOMY WHITE CONTROL

WEALTH

Economist Henry S. Terrell finds that Blacks own 1.2% of business equity, 1.2% of farm equity and 0.1% of stock equity in U.S.A.

NEW YORK TIMES, 1974

STOCK EXCHANGE

Out of 650 membership seats on the American Stock Exchange, only one belongs to a Black firm. The same firm has a seat on the 1,366-seat New York Stock Exchange, and an integrated firm has purchased a seat for its Puerto Rican business partner. All other seats are white owned.

Public Information offices of American Stock Exchange and New York Stock Exchange, July/75

BUSINESS

In the 1,000 largest corporations, Blacks are 72 of 14,000 members of the Boards of Directors.

BLACK ENTERPRISE, June/73

Gross receipts of Black-owned business represented only 0.3% of gross business receipts, and other minorities had 0.4% of the total.

Minority-owned businesses are likely to be small operations. Only 2% are corporations. Over 3/4 of Black-owned, and 2/3 of other minority-owned, firms had *no* paid employees.

U.S. Bureau of the Census, July/72

Blacks received 6.5% of total U.S. income in 1970, but less than 1% of all investment and property incomes.

EBONY, Oct/72

Of the $8.5 billion spent annually by the nation's school systems to acquire the buildings, books, pencils and paper consumed in the process of educating more than 50 million children, only a microscopic percentage will go to Black firms.

BLACK ENTERPRISE, Sept/72

In 1969, there were 1,099 minority-owned printing and publishing establishments, just under 3% of the total. About half of these firms have Black ownership. Employment within these firms amounted to less than 1% of total industry employment, and business receipts amounted to less than 0.5% of industry receipts.

U.S. Bureau of the Census, July/72

BANKS

Of about 14,000 banks in U.S., there are 37 Black controlled banks and 44 Black controlled savings and loan associations. Minority banks had less than 1% of nation's bank assets, yet accounted for over 33% of loans to minorities.

BLACK ENTERPRISE, June/73

Assets of 37 Black controlled banks are $600 million. White controlled banks have $700 billion in assets.

JET, 9/6/73

At the end of 1970, the total assets of the top ten Black National Bankers Association member banks were less than the assets of the 300th largest white bank in the U.S.

RACE RELATIONS REPORTER, 1/3/72

In 1970, non-white minorities accounted for 2.7% of bank officials and managers.

ECONOMIC PRIORITIES REPORT, Sept-Oct/72

"In positions above office and clerical level, minority women consistently fare the worst—in no case do more than 3% of these employees attain either professional and technical, or official manager status. In contrast, over half of all white men are employed at these levels, and bank employees in general average 10% professional and technical, and 15% officials and managers."

ECONOMIC PRIORITIES REPORT, Sept-Oct/72

$$$$ ECONOMY WHITE CONTROL

UNION CONTROL

Only 2 of the 35 members of the AFL-CIO Executive Council are Black.
BUSINESS WEEK, 5/18/74

In large unions employing more than 100 people each, the professional officials and office managers who set policy and exercise control were:

	in 1970:	*in 1971:*
White	89.1%	89.3%
Black	7.6%	7.5%
Spanish-surnamed	2.8%	2.6%
Oriental	.3%	.45%
American Indian	.2%	.15%

But, just as in most American businesses, their categories of semi- and unskilled factory-type duties as operators and laborers, had:

	in 1970:	*in 1971:*
White	30.45%	37.65%
Black	30.45%	29.6%
Spanish-surnamed	39.1%	32.75%
Oriental	none	none
American Indian	none	none

Equal Employment Opportunities Commission, 1972

UNION MEMBERSHIP

In 1972 minorities were 15.6% of all union members. They represented a higher proportional rate of membership in the work force than whites, but were *under*-represented in policy making positions.

In large unions employing more than 100 people each, the total white collar officials in 1973 were 85.7% white and the blue collar workers were 57% minorities.
Equal Employment Opportunities Commission, 1974

BUILDING TRADES

THE TOP

THE BOTTOM

In 1972	*% Total Minorities*	*% Black*	*% Spanish Surnamed*	*% Asian Americans*	*% Native Americans*
Plumbers & Pipefitters	4.4	1.5	2.1	0.1	0.7
Sheetmetal	7	1.1	5.3	0.1	0.5
Electrical	7.5	2.6	4.0	0.3	0.6
Operating Engineers	6.2	3.9	1.2	0.1	1.0
Laborers	43.4	29.1	12.9	.3	1.1

Minorities still appear to be locked out of the higher paying jobs.

NATIONAL CORPORATIONS

1974 nation-wide summary of 35,796 companies:

	Office Managers	*Sales Workers*	*Laborers*	*Service Workers*
All Minorities	5.1%	9.2%	31 %	31.3%
Blacks	2.9	5.5	20.3	23.5
Spanish-speaking	1.5	2.7	9.6	6.4

Equal Employment Opportunities Commission, 1974

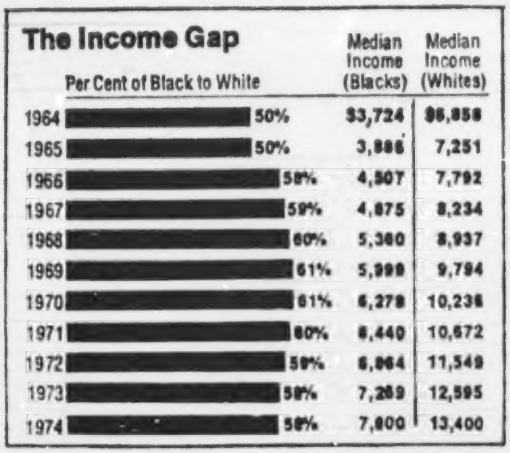
MISCELLANEOUS

In 54 major symphony orchestras surveyed, about 1% of the 4,690 musicians were minorities.
Symphony of the New World, Sept/74

Of more than 37,000 well-paid airplane pilots, less than 100 are Black.
BLACK ENTERPRISE, April/74

Of 3,960 advertising employees in Chicago, 6.8% are minorities and only 5% within that group are in upper-level positions.
JET, April/75

MEDIAN INCOME



Bureau of the Census, July/75

INCOME AND EDUCATION

Black men with high school diplomas earn less than whites with an 8th grade education.
U.S. Census, 1970

Black men with college diplomas earn less than white men with high school diplomas.
EBONY, Dec/72

LOW AND HIGH

	BLACK	*WHITE*
Over $10,000 year	24.7%	*49.8%*
Over $12,000 year	17.4	*36.4*
Over $25,000 year	1.3	*5.0*

55.3% of Blacks earn under $7,000 per year.
N.Y. TIMES, 1/7/73

POVERTY

In 1973 the poverty level was $4,540 for a family of four. 31% of all Blacks lived below this level and 8% of all whites, 50% of Black aged and 27% white aged.
U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1974

UNEMPLOYMENT

	1974 2nd Quarter	*1975 2nd Quarter*
White	4.6%	8.0%
All other	9.1	14.3
Black	9.7	15.1
Spanish surnamed	7.7	12.9
White veterans 20-34 years	5.0	9.7
Black veterans 20-34 years	10.5	15.4

Discouraged workers who "give up the search for work" are "not counted as unemployed." The discouraged workers total was at a record high of 1.2 million in the second quarter of 1975. Blacks were 27.8% of this group.
U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 7/3/75

TEENAGERS

Unemployment of Black teenagers is 40.2%.
U.S. Labor Dept., N.Y. TIMES, 5/21/75

About 1/4 of all Black teenagers seeking jobs in any year since 1957 have been unable to find them. Those who have found jobs earn a median income of just over $600 a year.
N.Y. TIMES, 7/1/75

Projections based on census reports show that during the 1970's the number of Black teenagers will increase by 24% and the number of Blacks aged 20 to 24 will increase by 36%—a rate of increase 5x greater than of young whites.
Civil Rights Digest, Summer/74

PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS OF BLACK WORKERS—1970

	Number of Blacks 616,300	*Black Percentage In Profession 5.4%*
Accountants	16,200	2.3
Actors	600	6.7
Architects	1,300	2.3
Athletes	2,300	4.4
Authors	400	1.6
Chemists	3,800	3.5
Clergy	13,500	6.1
Dentists	2,400	2.6
Designers	1,900	1.8
Draftsworkers	7,600	2.6
Editors and Reporters	3,300	2.2
Engineers	14,300	1.2
Lawyers and Judges	3,700	1.3
Librarians	7,900	6.5
Nurses, Registered	65,200	7.8
Personnel and Labor Relations Workers	14,900	5.1
Pharmacists	2,800	2.5
Photographers	1,900	3.0
Physicians	6,000	2.1
Public Relations and Publicity Writers	2,300	3.2
Social and Recreation Workers	41,100	15.3
Social Scientists	3,500	3.1
Teachers, Elementary	134,600	9.4
Teachers, High School	65,500	6.6
Teachers, University	16,300	3.3
Technicians, Medical and Dental	24,400	9.0

U.S. Department of Commerce

LOW AND HIGH INCOME

In 1973—Blacks as percentage of all employed:

Professional and technical	5.8%	Household workers	37.6%
Managers and proprietors	3.2%	Craft workers	6.3%
Sales	3.1%	Service workers	16.6%

Civil Rights Commission, July 1975

In 1970, of employed Native American males: 70% were blue collar or service workers, 9% were white collar workers.

Bureau of the Census, June 1973

Occupational Distribution of Employees in the Utilities Industry by Race—1970

	Black	*Spanish-Surname*
Officials & Managers	1.2%	3.8%
Professionals	1.3	3.8
Technicians	2.3	6.2
Sales	0.5	0.8
Office & Clerical	25.5	27.5
Blue Collar	57.4	54.4
Service	11.8	3.9

Equal Employment Opportunities Commission 1971

HEALTH WHITE CONTROL

The American Medical Association has 1 Black among its 242-member house of delegates.
American Medical Association, 1974

The American Hospital Association has no Blacks among its 85 high-level administrators.
JET, 9/5/74

In 1970, under 4% of the nation's doctors were Black, Chicano, Indian or Puerto Rican.
EBONY, Oct/74

In the 1973-74 school year, out of a total of 50,716 medical students in the U.S., 3,045 were Black; 97 were Indian; 496 were Chicano; and 123 were Puerto Rican.
Assn. of American Medical Colleges, 1974

". . . only 8 Blacks and 2 Spanish-Americans, out of a total staff of 149 persons, are employed by the Division of Narcotic Addition and Drug Abuse of the National Institute of Mental Health. 4 of the Blacks, but none of the Spanish-Americans, have positions in the policy-making levels of the agency which is responsible for the administration of a broad range of drug-abuse programs."

JET, 1/11/73

It is well known that the hospital worker hierarchy features well paid, highly trained white men at the top; intermediate paid, largely white, women in the middle; and poorly paid, black and brown women at the bottom.
Health Policy Advisory Center, July-Aug/70

HEALTH MINORITY OPPRESSION

LIFE EXPECTANCY

		Male	*Female*
People born in 1973 can expect to reach ages:	White	68.4 years	61.9 years
	Other	76.1 years	70.1 years

H.E.W., Public Health Service, 1973

The American Indian has a life expectancy of 64 years compared to 71 for whites.
U.S. Commission on Civil Rights May/73

Only half the Black males born can expect to live to age 65.

DEATH RATES

In 1974, one out of every 200 non-white males, aged 25 to 34, died, compared to less than one out of every 500 white males in that age group.
N.Y. TIMES, 7/1/75

One out of every 8 living Black males will die from an accident or homicide compared to one in every 30 white females.
EBONY, Dec./74

BIRTH

Mortality rate for under one year in 1974:

	White	*All Other*
Males per thousand	17.4	31.8
Females per thousand	12.7	26.6

H.E.W. Report, May/75

Twice as many Indian infants die during their first year than do other American infants.
U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, May/73

"The teenage male American Indian has had the highest suicide rate of any human species on the face of the earth. It's been approaching around a hundred per 100,000 per year. . . . It's also interesting there was a zero suicide rate among Indians prior to the invasion of the white man from Europe."

Testimony to U.S. Senate Committee on Labor & Public Welfare, 6/17/72

HEALTH MINORITY OPPRESSION

HEALTH CARE

There is one white MD for every 750 citizens compared to one Black MD for every 5,200 citizens.

RACE RELATIONS REPORTER, 4/29/74

There is one Black dentist for every 12,500 Blacks compared to one white dentist for every 2,500 whites.

JET, 8/1/74

In 1971, 66% of Blacks, compared to 73% of whites visited an MD,
30% of Blacks, compared to 50% of whites visited a DDS,
21% of Blacks, compared to 9% of whites had their visits in a clinic instead of a private office.

STATUS OF BLACK POPULATION/1972

Only 3% of older Blacks are admitted to private nursing homes.

JET, June/75

Migrant farm workers have 2x to 5x the rate of respiratory and digestive diseases, 17x as much tuberculosis and 35x the rate of intestinal worms, as does the general population.

N.Y. TIMES 6/26/75

The worst health care in the U.S. is found on Indian reservations where residents suffer 60x more dysentary, 30x more strep throat, 11x more hepatitus and 10x more tuberculosis than do other Americans.

RACE RELATIONS REPORTER, 9/30/74

DISEASES

LEAD POISONING victims are 80-85% non-white.
". . . There are more than 60,000 children with severe lead poisoning, of whom 16,000 annually require treatment. Some 200 die each year and more than 3,000 experience moderate to severe brain damage. . . . Lead poisoning occurs on an epidemic scale in such major cities as New York and Chicago."

HOSPITAL PRACTICE, Dec/72

MALNUTRITION is ten times greater among children of migrant workers (most of whom are non-white) than among children generally.

Dr. H. Peter Chase, N.Y. TIMES, 2/24/71

ANEMIA. A group from Cornell Medical Center conducted a study on young children. Over 21% of Black children had severe anemia as compared with 11% of Puerto Ricans and 2% of white children.

Integrated Educ., RACE AND SCHOOLS, Sept-Oct/71

TUBERCULOSIS in 1972, for new active cases: Whites, 10.8 per 100,000—Non-whites 50.3 per 100,000. In 1971 the TB rate for Native Americans and Alaskan natives was 157.4 per 100,000. That year Native Americans died of TB at a rate of 7.8 per 100,000 compared to 2.1 per 100,000 for all races.

H.E.W. Indian Services Bureau, 1973

HYPERTENSION death rate for whites is 27.1 and for non-whites is 58.4 per 100,000. For Black men 25-44 years, the death rate for hypertension related heart disease is 15 times greater than for white men that age. Among Black women, the rate is 17 times higher than for white women.

N. Y. times, 2/27/73

ALCOHOLISM causes 6 ½ times more deaths of Indians than of general population.

U.S. Commission in Civil Rights, May/73

GUINEA PIGS

"For years Black people have been used as sort of guinea pigs . . . First you try it in mice, then in rats, and then in Blacks—because chimpanzees are too expensive."

Dr. Edmund Casey, N.Y. DAILY NEWS, 1/26/73

For 40 years the U.S. Public Health Service conducted a syphilis study in which 400 Black men were used as medical guinea pigs. These men were left untreated, even after the penicillin cure was discovered, so that doctors could study the course of untreated syphilis. The men were never told they had the disease.

EBONY, Nov/72

HOUSING WHITE CONTROL

FINDINGS of U.S. Commission on Civil Rights 1974 (edited by F.F.C.)

1. Minorities, particularly Blacks, have been largely excluded from suburban areas.
2. This exclusion was created primarily by explicit discrimination in the sale and rental of housing.
3. It is perpetuated by both racial and economic discrimination. Economic discrimination is often intentionally directed at, and falls most heavily upon, minorities whose incomes generally are significantly below the national average.

4. Suburbanization has been accompanied by the movement of the affluent, white population to the outer rings of the metropolitan areas. Central cities often have been left racially and economically isolated and financially deprived. This process also has:
   a. prompted a movement of industry to suburbia which frequently results in minorities being excluded from job opportunities, owing to inaccessibility;
   b. caused cities increasingly to find themselves without financial resources to meet the needs and demands of their residents; including school financing;
   c. resulted in the growth of racially segregated schools in metropolitan areas.

5. Since the bulk of new housing is in suburban areas, the exclusion of minorities often forces minorities to live in substandard inner city housing.

6. The private sector has been a major contributor to this racial polarization.
   a. Real estate practices reinforce the existing dual housing market. Among these practices are steering, failure to admit sufficient Black brokers to white real estate boards, control of listings, and reluctance of brokers to establish affirmative marketing procedures.
   b. Many financial institutions have discouraged integrated community development both by restrictive practices and by lack of affirmative programs.
   c. The homebuilding industry, has not made an adequate attempt to market housing in a nondiscriminatory manner.
   d. Corporation officials generally have failed to consider the effect of corporate site selection upon low- and moderate-income employees, a practice which reduces minority employment.

7. Suburban governments have acted almost exclusively in their own economic interests, often to the detriment of the central city. Devices as exclusionary zoning, failure to enact or enforce fair housing ordinances, and failure to utilize Federal housing assistance programs have been used to preserve suburban interests. Thus, white homeowners often were able to purchase moderately prices suburban homes in the 1940's and 1950's when such housing was denied to minorities. Today, this exclusionary pattern works to keep out further moderate-income development through these devices.

8. Past policies of the Federal Government, which openly encouraged racial separation, were instrumental in establishing today's patterns of racial polarization. Present policies of racial neutrality or of encouraging racial integration have failed.

9. Present Federal programs often are administered so as to continue, rather than reduce, segregation.
   a. Although Federal highway programs helped the movement of jobs and housing to the suburbs, Federal highway officials failed to use their leverage to alter exclusionary housing patterns.
   b. Federal programs involving housing loans and guarantees are creating even more segregation, rather than promoting equal housing.
   c. The Federal Government has not required Federal contractors to consider the availability of housing for their employees prior to selecting a new site.
   d. In selecting sites for Federal facilities, the Federal Government only recently has begun to give priority to communities with an adequate supply of nondiscriminatory housing.

10. Despite its past responsibility for racial polarization, the Federal Government has not enforced fair housing laws.
    a. The Department of Justice, whose function is limited in the enforcement of Title VII, has been handicapped by inadequate staffing. The Justice Department has failed to take a sufficiently active role in coordinating Title VI enforcement among Federal agencies.
    b. The Department of Housing and Urban Development has been similarly understaffed and confined in its activities to answering complaints. Until recently, HUD did not conduct systematic reviews of HUD-funded programs for compliance with Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. Further, HUD has failed to use its own programs adequately to promote fair housing, as required by Title VIII of the Civil Rights Act of 1968.

HOUSING WHITE CONTROL

BANKING

The white controlled Mortgage Bankers Assoc. of America has 2100 members, staff of 40 to 50 and an annual budget of $1 million. The Black controlled United Mortgage Bankers of America has 70 members, staff of 4 and a budget of $85,000 per year.

BLACK SCHOLAR, Jan/1973

A survey of 74 federally insured savings and loan associations showed that: 4% use minority appraisers: 30% "disqualify some neighborhoods because they are low-income or minority group areas;" 78% feel loans in some areas are "more risky than other loans;" over 25% require higher down payment, 11% charge higher interest, almost 33% give shorter term loans for such areas.

Federal Home Loan Bank Board, March/72

18% of private lending institutions surveyed refuse loans in minority areas.

Dept of Housing and Urban Development, May/72

In 1972, out of 382 officials, managers and professionals in 4 Hartford, Conn. mortage lenders' offices, 9 were minorities.

U.S. Civil Rights Commission, April/73

90% of Washington, D.C. savings and loan associations mortgage loans went to Maryland and Virginia suburbs, and nearly half of the loans within D.C. (which is overwhelmingly Black) went to upper middle-class white areas.

U.S. Senate Committee on Banking, Housing & Urban Affairs, May/75

15 out of 16 of the Baltimore region's federally insured savings and loan associations have no minorities on their boards of directors.

TRENDS IN HOUSING, Spring/75

REALTORS

The white controlled Nat. Assoc. of Real Estate Bds. has 95,000 members, staff of 225 and an annual budget of $1 million. The Black controlled Nat. Assoc. of Real Estate Brokers has 1700 members, a staff of 3 and a small budget from dues and contributions.

BLACK SCHOLAR, Jan/1973

12 out of the 13 largest real estate companies in Akron, Ohio engaged in discriminatory practices.

TRENDS IN HOUSING, March-April/73

A 1973 survey of 73 Wash., D.C. white-owned real estate firms showed 69 Black salespeople out of a total of 1,783. Of the 69, 50 were employed by 1 office.

N.Y.C. Human Rights Commission, May/74

A study of 29 urban areas containing over 40% of the U.S. population showed that a higher proportion of white families earning $5,000-$7,000 live in suburbs than the proportion of Black families earning $15,000-$25,000. The Michigan State University researchers who made the study blame discriminatory real estate and lending practices.
If Detroit Blacks were represented in the suburbs in the same proportion as whites of similar incomes, then 67% of the Black families would be suburban residents.

Michigan State University, 1/10/74

The first Black was appointed to Pennsylvania's Real Estate Commission. He is only the third Black on any state real estate commission.

JET, 2/1/73

HOUSING WHITE CONTROL

SUBURBS AND JOBS

Cities all over the country are short of livable, low-income housing. Poor Blacks are concentrated in central cities where 40% of the housing is dilapidated, while rings of affluent whites live in the suburbs where 80% of all new housing is being built and where 80% of all new industrial jobs created in the 1960's are located.

EBONY, Sept/72

Chicago has a nearby industrial park where blue collar workforce is 40-60% non-white, though suburb is 98% white.
More than 85% of non-white workers in low income city areas spend over $2 a day in car pools to reach their jobs.
Cleveland suburbs are 98% white, yet acquired over 5000 jobs from city over past six years. Black unemployment in city is 18.2%, white is 6.9%. Suburban unemployment is 3.2%.

NAT. COMM. AGAINST DISCRIMINATION IN HOUSING, May-June/1973

26 of Detroit's suburban municipalities applied for federal community development funds. Of the 2,765 housing units they proposed, under 2% were the type to fit the needs of minority persons.

TRENDS IN HOUSING, Spring/75

HOUSING MINORITY OPPRESSION

SEGREGATION AND RENTS

Cleveland has worst discrimination in rental housing of 30 of the largest cities and 1-1/2 times as many Blacks pay a larger percentage of their income for rent than do whites.

JET, 12/6/73

OWNERSHIP AND QUALITY

Overcrowded Housing in 1971—

Black families headed by		*Spanish-surnamed family headed by*		*White families headed by*	
Male	*Female*	*Male*	*Female*	*Male*	*Female*
19%	21.4%	29.5%	24.8%	9.5%	7.8%

U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1972

"Although we need millions of housing units for low-income families, public funds have constructed only 800,000 units in 31 years. In the past 34 years, tax monies have financed 10,000,000 housing units for middle and upper income families."

POOR: A CULTURE OF POVERTY OR A POVERTY OF CULTURE, Eerdman Press, 1970

65.4% of whites, but only 42% of Blacks, owned or were buying the homes they occupied.

Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1972

While Black housing units were 9.7% of all occupied housing units, Black-occupied units with incomplete plumbing comprised 27.6% of all the housing with incomplete plumbing. Among renter-occupied housing, about 23% of Black-occupied units had 1.01 or more persons-per-room compared to 9% for white house-holds.
The proportion of Black households with air conditioning is less than half that of white.
The proportion of white households with an automobile was 85% and 57% for Black.

U.S. Bureau of the Census, July/72

In both 1960 and 1970, Blacks were two times as likely to suffer housing deprivation than were whites.

N.Y. Human Rights Commission, May/74

AGED

Currently, one of every two Black aged lives in poverty. Three of every four live in substandard housing.

White House Conference on Ageing, 1971

EDUCATION WHITE CONTROL

SCHOOL BOARDS

In 1973 non-whites were about 15% of all elected school board members. Non-white students were almost 22% of all students.

National Education Association, 1974

In 1974 in the 11 southern states 325 out of 17,500 school board members were Black.

Voter Education Project, 1974

PROFESSIONAL STAFFS AND SCHOOL BOARDS

Based on 1970 Census

City	*% Minority Students*	*% Minority Teachers*	*Race of Superintendent*	*School Board White*	*Other*
Atlanta	82.5%	59.6%	Black	4	5
Berkeley	74	31.7	Black	3	3
Boston	38	6	white	5	0
Chicago	69.3	36.4	white	7	4
Dayton	45	31.7	white	6	1
Detroit	71.5	42.4	white	4	9
El Paso	64	23.7	white	5	2
Harrisburg	65.4	22	Black	9	0
Los Angeles	50.9	22.3	white	6	1
Minneapolis	12.7	5.8	white	7	1
Newark	88	36.7	Black	4	5
New Orleans	77.2	56.8	white	4	1
New York	63	8.5	white	180	99
Oakland	71.9	29.1	white	5	2
Philadelphia	65.9	32.2	white	6	3
Phoenix	25.7	14.7	white	5	0
San Antonio	80	27.5	white	3	4
Trenton	79	29.3	white	6	3
Wilmington	88	57.9	Black	3	4

MINORITIES IN POLICY-MAKING POSITIONS IN PUBLIC EDUCATION, Nov/74

In Denver, Chicanos are 25% of students, but 2.3% of teachers.
600 of Colorado's 27,000 public school teachers are Chicanos.

N.Y. TIMES, 7/2/75

In 1972-73, out of 199 Bureau of Indian Affairs schools, only 13 were operated by the Indian communities they serve.

U.S. Dept of Interior, 1973

In 5 southwestern states, Mexican Americans constitute:

17% of all pupils
3% of all principals
4% of all teachers
28.2% of all custodians
5.6% of all students entering college

U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, April/1971

Ratio of PRINCIPALS TO STUDENTS—New York City for 1972-73

Black Principals to Black Students	1: 2,992
Spanish-Surnamed Principals to Spanish-Surnamed students	1:15,169
White Principals to white students	1: 509

Ratio of TEACHERS TO STUDENTS—New York City for 1972-73

Black teachers to Black students	1: 84
Spanish-surnamed Principals to Spanish-surnamed students	1:262
White teachers to white students	1: 8

Metropolitan Applied Research Council, Jan/1974

For students with behavioral problems, San Francisco has introduced a Guidance Service Center. 101 students attend the center. 96 are Black. The staff is all white.

RACE RELATIONS REPORTER, May/73

EDUCATION WHITE CONTROL

COLLEGE FACULTY

In 1969, whites made up 96.3% of all 4-year and 2-year college faculties; Blacks were 2.2%, and other minorities, 1.6%.

Statistical Abstract of the U.S., 1972

N.Y. STATE

Of 9,400 faculty members at the State University of New York, only 32 were Puerto Ricans, and of 3,056 in the school's administration, only a handful were Puerto Ricans.

N.Y. TIMES, 2/15/72

SOUTHWEST

There are 20 white students to every white faculty member. For Mexican Americans, the student-to-faculty ratio is 100 to one. 6,000 more Chicano faculty members would have to be hired to attain the same ratio enjoyed by whites.

N.Y. TIMES, 9/24/72

N.Y. CITY

At Bronx Community College, 8 1/2% of the instructional personnel are non-white, while 61% of the custodians are non-white. At Brooklyn College, 7% of the instructional staff are non-white, while 63% of the custodians are non-white.

N.Y. AMSTERDAM NEWS, 3/25/72

EDUCATION MINORITY OPPRESSION

MINORITY PROFILE

NATIONALLY 1974

WHO GRADUATES HIGH SCHOOL?

65% of Blacks are high school graduates;
90% of whites are graduates;
27% of Chicanos graduate;
26% of Puerto Ricans graduate from high school

NATIONALLY 1972

WHO GOES TO SEGREGATED SCHOOLS?

45% of Black students are still in schools over 80% Black.
11% of Black students are still in 100% segregated schools.

NATIONALLY 1970

WHO DROPS OUT OF HIGH SCHOOL?

22% of Blacks are dropouts at 16 years of age;
12% of whites are dropouts at the same age.
item: In the Boston public schools, 90% of Puerto Rican junior high school students drop out. In New York City, Puerto Ricans have the highest dropout rate of all groups. Chicanos drop out at a rate 3 times that of Anglos. Half of all Indian youths never get beyond 8th grade.

National Education Association, 1974

11 southern states 1973

WHO GETS EXPELLED OR SUSPENDED?

Almost 1/3 of all enrolled pupils are Black, but
2-1/2 times as many Black pupils are suspended as are white pupils;
2-1/2 to 3 times as many Black pupils are expelled as are white pupils.

Southern Regional Council, 1974

SUSPENSIONS

City	*% Minority Students*	*% Minority Suspensions*
New York	64.4%	85.9%
Houston	56.4	71
Cleveland	59.9	70.8
Memphis	58	70.2
Dallas	49.4	68.5

At secondary school level, nation-wide, white suspensions are 4.1%, Black 12.8%, Puerto Rican 9.4% and Chicano 7.1%.

CHILDREN OUT OF SCHOOL IN AMERICA, 1974

A HEW survey of 2,908 school systems which enrolled 95% of all public school minority students found: 6% of Black students were suspended at least once, compared to 5% of the total minorities, and only 3% of the whites. Black students are 27% of all students in the poll, but 42% of all suspensions and 37% of all expulsions.

JET, 3/27/75

EDUCATION MINORITY OPPRESSION

PUERTO RICANS 86% of the Puerto Rican students in New York City are below normal reading levels.

In New York City, where Puerto Ricans number about 1/4 of all pupils, only 4,418 of 105,000 non-English-speaking students of Spanish background had any kind of bilingual instruction in the last year of school. A fivefold increase in bilingual classroom teachers, from about 800 at present to 4,200 is needed to give these students help.

The Puerto Rican children in New York City's schools have the system's worst dropout rate—57%, compared with 46% for Blacks and 29% for others.

N.Y. TIMES, 5/7/72

In Boston, studies show between 31% and 42% of Puerto Rican children are out of school.

RACE RELATIONS REPORTER, May/73

In Newark, N.J., the high school dropout rate for Puerto Ricans is 42%.

N.Y. TIMES, Sept/74

MEXICAN AMERICANS While nearly 86% of Anglo students are still in school by the 12th grade, the number of Mexican Americans has dropped to 60.3% and the number of Blacks to 66.8%.

51% of Mexican Americans and 56% of Black pupils in the 4th grade are reading below grade level, compared with 26% of Anglo students. By the 8th grade, it is 64% for Mexican Americans and 58% for Blacks. By the 12th grade, despite the fact that many of the poorest achievers have left school, 63% of the Mexican Americans and 70% of the Blacks are below grade level; for whites, the number is 34%.

U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, Oct/71

While an estimated 4,000 persons in the southwest identify Spanish as their mother tongue, only 25% of the elementary and 11% of the secondary schools send notices in Spanish to Spanish-speaking parents.

While 47% of all Mexican American first-graders in the southwest don't speak English as well as the average first-grader, many educators forbid the use of the child's native language for his instruction. Students have reported being hit, slapped and beaten in the face for speaking Spanish in their schools.

91.7% of the elementary schools in the southwest, and 98.5% of its secondary schools, do not use Spanish as well as English in conducting PTA meetings.

Although 17% of the student population in the southwest is Mexican American, only 6.5% of the schools offer bilingual programs and only 2.7% of the pupils are enrolled in these classes. Arizona, Colorado and New Mexico have less than 1% of their pupils enrolled in such classes.

U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, May/72

The dropout rate for Mexican Americans in the Southwest is 40%, compared to 10% for whites.

N.Y. TIMES, 7/2/75

INDIANS For Indian students, dropout rates are twice the national average.
Achievement levels are far below those of whites. 18% of the students in federal Indian schools go to college and only 3% graduate, whereas 50% of the nation's high school graduates attend college and 32% graduate.

MILWAUKEE JOURNAL, 3/4/73

BLACKS In San Francisco, Blacks in 6th grade are over 2-½ years behind the district norm. Reading scores in Boston's Black schools were the poorest.

RACE RELATIONS REPORTER, May/73

EMR CLASSES In 505 school districts in Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, Mississippi and Arkansas, which had classes for those labelled EMR (educable mentally retarded), over 80% of students were Black, though less than 40% of total district enrollment was Black. (This type of ratio is common throughout the country. . . . Foundation for Change)

CHILDREN OUT OF SCHOOL IN AMERICA, 1974

COLLEGE

In 1973—Blacks enrolled in colleges and universities *decreased* from 8.7 to 7.8% of first year students. Total minorities dropped from 14.8 to 13% in that class.
In 1973—Students from families with incomes less than $6000 were down to 11.1% of first year class. In 1972 they were 14.1%. Students from families with incomes over $30,000 were 11.2% of first year class. In 1972 they were 9.1%.

American Council on Education, 1974

90% of Native American college students drop out of school.

Integrated Educ., RACE & SCHOOLS, May-June/72

In 1974 for ages 18-28 years—enrolled in college: (full & part-time)
18% of Blacks compared to 25% of whites.

Census Bureau, July/1975

At the graduate level, minorities constitute 7.3% of students.

Health, Education and Welfare, Oct/1971

The Dept. of Justice charged that Mississippi's 25 state colleges and universities are illegally segregated.

N.Y. TIMES, 1/21/75

LAW SCHOOLS

At 17 major Southern law schools, there were less than 200 Black first year students in 1972. The minority dropout rate from law schools is twice that of whites.

Law Students' Civil Rights Research Council, 1972

In 1973, only 7% of law students were non-white.

GUILD PRACTITIONER, Spring/74

ENGINEERS

There is only one Black student to approximately 140 white students in the senior classes of the predominantly-white engineering colleges of the United States.

Integrated Educ., RACE & SCHOOLS, Oct/70

ARCHITECTS

From 1 to 2% of all architects belong to minority groups. The percentage of those being trained stands at about 4%.

N.Y. AMSTERDAM NEWS, 12/31/72

MEDICAL

First-year enrollments in medical schools for 1972-73 were:

Black American	957	or	7.1% of total enrollment
American Indian	34		.3%
Mexican American	137		1.0%
Puerto Rican (Mainland)	44		.3%
Asian American	231		2.7%

Association of American Medical Colleges, 1973

TEACHERS

A National Education Association survey found that more than 30,000 teaching jobs for Blacks had been eliminated in 17 Southern and border states through desegregation and discrimination since 1954.

EBONY, Jan/73

EDUCATION BUDGETS

In the central cities of 37 metropolitan areas in 1970, 36% of total local expenditures went to education. In suburbs, it was 56%.

U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, May/73

NEWS MEDIA WHITE CONTROL

NEWSPAPERS

Of 1,772 daily and 7,553 weekly newspapers in the United States, 216 are Black-owned (4 daily and 212 weekly). Blacks are over 11% of the population but only 2% of the newspaper owners.

EDITORS & PUBLISHER'S YEARBOOK, 1973

Nationwide, non-white minorities comprise less than 1% of the staffs of newspaper editors, writers, reporters and photographers.

American Society of Newspaper Editors, 1972

In newspapers with more than 100 employees, 6.2% of the *entire* work force are non-white, while only 2.5% of the professional or professional-support group are non-white.

Equal Employment Opportunities Commission, Feb/72

The *N.Y.* TIMES' non-white editorial staff is under 4%, although New York City's non-white population is over 25%

The *Los Angeles* TIMES has less than 3% non-white reporters, although the city's non-white population is 23%

The *St. Louis* DISPATCH's Black staff is under 10%, although the city's Black population is 41%.

The *San Francisco* CHRONICLE's non-white editorial staff is under 5%, although the city's non-white population is 29%.

Office of Congresswoman Shirley Chisholm, Feb/72

In *Washington, D.C.,* a city with 71% Black population, the editorial employees of the Washington POST are only 6% Black. All 31 editors are white and only 4 out of 71 assistant editors are non-white. 67% of white employees earn over $200 per week, but only 16% of Black employees earn that much.

JET, 12/14/72

The N.Y. DAILY NEWS publishes in a city with 1.5 million Blacks, but has no Blacks in executive or policy-making positions. It employs 50 photographers but only one is a minority. The Black reporters can be counted on one hand.

N.Y. AMSTERDAM NEWS, 4/20/74

MAGAZINES

"Magazines do treat their minority members better than newspapers, but employment here is 9.7% for the whole industry and 4.5% for professional class."

Office of Congresswoman Shirley Chisholm, Feb/72

"Yette's dismissal (from NEWSWEEK) *drops the number of Black correspondents in* (all) *Washington to one: Paul Hathaway of* TIME. *In the history of news magazines, only three Blacks have served as Washington reporters. The third was Wallace Terry III, who resigned from* TIME *last year to write a book on military race relations. The third news magazine,* U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT, *has never had a Black correspondent, writer or editor."*

RACE RELATIONS REPORTER, 1/17/72

PUBLISHING

25 out of 6500 American publishing houses are minority owned.

AMERICAN TRADE BOOK DIRECTORY, 1973-74

A four-city survey of 22 book publishers, ranging from under 100 to over 1,000 employees, showed non-white minorities to average 9% of all employees. Here is the breakdown:

Top management	1.9%
Professionals	4.2%
Sales	2.6%
Skilled craftsmen	3.0%
Unskilled laborers	15.2%
Service workers	26.6%

Association of American Publishers, 9/16/71

Business receipts of minority owned printing and publishing firms amounted to less than 0.5% of industry receipts.

U.S. Bureau of the Census, July/72

NEWS MEDIA WHITE CONTROL

TV

96% of Blacks have TV sets and depend on the medium for information and entertainment.

In 1974, about 3 stations out of 730 commercial TV stations are *projected* to have Black ownership. Detroit, Nashville and Washington.

Race Relation Information Center, 9/17/73

In 1974, a study of 647 commercial TV stations showed:

20% had no full-time minority employees; 27% had no minorities in management, professional, technical or sales jobs. Stations in 3 states had no minority employees at all. North Dakota, with five Indian Reservations and a minority population of 3%, reports no minority employees.

United Church of Christ report, Dec/74

During the first 19 weeks of 1974, CBS evening news reported 5,000 news items, only 20 of which dealt with Blacks: 9 related to murders in San Francisco; 2 to Hank Aaron home runs; and 9 to general Black affairs.

Integrated Educ. RACE & SCHOOLS, Jan-Feb/75

Methods of rating popularity of TV programs are unfair because they overcount white tastes. Greenwood, Miss. is 58% white, but the rating sample was 83% white. San Francisco area, which is 57% white, was rated for 77.7% whites. Families are selected from telephone books, which discriminates against poor and minorities.

N.Y. TIMES, 2/19/74

PUBLIC TV

In 1974, 36 (27%) of 133 non-commercial stations reported no minority group members on their full-time staffs. 49 (37%) had no minority group members in management, professional and technical jobs.

United Church of Christ report, Dec/74

Of the Corporation for Public Broadcasting's annual budget of $13 million (2/3 of which is from taxes) only .4% went to Black programming for 1972-73.

BLACK SCHOLAR, September/1973

CABLE TV

The N.Y. State Commission on Cable TV has no Blacks or Puerto Ricans as its members.

AMSTERDAM NEWS, 7/21/73

In *New York City*, the two Spanish UHF stations are white-owned.

N.Y. TIMES, 12/13/72

RADIO

Of 8,000 radio stations, about 30 are owned by non-whites.

BUSINESS WEEK, 3/10/73

Of 471 public, non-commercial radio stations, only 2 are managed by Blacks.

JET, 3/23/72

Although the Hispanic population in the Metropolitan New York area exceeds a million people, WNET, the public station in NYC, broadcasts only in English.

N.Y. TIMES, 2/26/75

Of 34 broadcast stations beaming to Wash., D.C., a city that is 75% Black, only one is Black owned.

JET, Nov/74

BROADCASTING

BLACK EMPLOYMENT IN THE BROADCASTING INDUSTRY

	% of Total		*% of Total*
Officials and Managers	2%	Sales Workers	2%
All Professionals	6%	Laborers	15%
Technicians	3%	Service Workers	46%

BLACK JOURNAL, 5th Season 1972-73

GOVERNMENT WHITE CONTROL

PRESIDENCY

All U.S. Presidents have been white.

CONGRESS

The Senate has 1 Black, 1 Spanish-surnamed, and 2 Asian senators (out of 100). The House of Representatives has 17 Black, 1 Puerto Rican, 2 Asian, and 4 Spanish-surnamed members (out of 435). Non-whites are less than 4% of Congress.

ELECTED OFFICIALS

Of the more than 500,000 elected officials nationwide, 3503 or less than 1% are Black.

There are now 276 Black state legislators out of a total of about 7,700 seats.
Joint Center for Political Studies, 1975

Black women in 1974 were 4 out of 17 Black Congresspeople, 35 out of 276 Black state legislators, 23% of all Black school board members, and 15% of all Black elected officials.
Joint Center for Political Studies, 1975

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

239 Blacks hold upper-level positions in the executive branch of federal government, out of 11,000 such positions.
BLACK ENTERPRISE, Jan/74

GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

Minorities, Blacks, Spanish-surnamed, American Indians and Asians combined to make the following totals for minority representation in the top-level categories, GS 16 to GS 18 for 1972:

State Department	1	out of	43
Defense (1974)	14		830
Interior (this includes Bureau of Indian Affairs)	12		218
Agriculture	8		237
Labor	14		152
HUD	12		100
NASA	1		247
Veternas	7		248
FTC	0		40
Small Business	4		29
Justice	13		341
Treasury	6		337
Commerce	7		402
HEW	36		431
Transportation	26		278
USIA (this includes Voice of America)	0		15
Selective Service	0		7
Atomic Energy Commission	2		338
Civil Service Commission	1		57
FCC (1973)	1		49
National Labor Relations Board	1		137

In 1974, total minorities in GS 15-18 pay categories was 3.9%.
U.S. Civil Service Commission, 1975

The Government Printing Office (GPO) and the Farm Credit Administration (FCA) had no minorities above the G-15 level. (17 major government agencies had no women of any race above that level.)
U.S. Civil Service Commission, May 1973

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT AWARDS

Total U.S. government contracts awarded in 1972 were over $120 billion. Firms owned by minorities and women received under 1% of this total dollar value. The Federal employees responsible for awarding contracts at the highest pay categories, GS 16 to 18, were ALL white. This includes the Dep't. of Defense, Agriculture, HEW, HUD, Environmental Protection, General Services, Transportation and the Veteran's Administration.
Bureau of Labor Statistics, Sept. 74

GOVERNMENT WHITE CONTROL

FEDERAL EMPLOYEES

Blacks, Orientals and Spanish-speaking people had 3.5% of top-level government jobs and 20.4% of all federal civilian jobs in 1973. Persons with Spanish surnames constitute 7% of the population, but comprise only 3.1% of federal civilian employees. They are heavily concentrated in jobs paying less than $5,500. Indians are 1% and Asian Americans are .8% of total federal employment.

U.S. Civil Service Commission, 1974

ALABAMA

In Alabama, whose population is more than 25% Black, less than 3% of white-collar employees of federal agencies are Black. Federal Employment reflects worse racial bias than state employment. (Blacks are 7.2% in state government office jobs.)

Among the U.S. Justice Department's 264 white-collar employees in Alabama, only 11 (4.2%) are Black.

There are *no* Blacks among the 139 employees of the Selective Service System in Alabama.

There are *no* Black federal game wardens or alcohol-and-tobacco tax enforcement agents (revenuers) in Alabama.

There are *no* Black FBI agents in Alabama.

Of 901 rural mail carriers in Alabama, only 2 are Black.

The Southern Poverty Law Center, 1972

CHICAGO

Blacks and Latins are over 40% of the population, but hold 24.7% of city jobs. Only 53% of city employed minorities earn $10,000 or more a year, compared to 88.5% of whites.

CHICAGO REPORTER, Sept/74

NEW YORK CITY

There are 200,000 potential Black voters in Queens, but only one elected Black official.

JET, Dec/72

POST OFFICE

Blacks are 43% of all employees in the New York City Post Office, but hold less than 18% of supervisory positions, level 9-and-above.

Spanish-surnamed workers hold close to 10% of the jobs, but only 4% of level-9-and-above supervisory positions.

Office of Executive Assistant to Postmaster, 10/20/72

FIRE DEPARTMENT

A study by the National Commission on Fire Prevention and Control showed:
New York City had 600 non-white out of 13,932 firefighters.
Miami had 2 non-white out of 654 firefighters.
Jackson had 1 non-white out of 320 firefighters.
Newark had 45 non-white out of 1,030 firefighters.
Wash. D.C. had 324 non-white out of 1,368 firefighters.

NEW YORK TIMES, 6/4/73

Baltimore Fire Department has 103 Blacks out of 1,058 firefighters.

JET, 4/4/74

New Haven, Conn. has 17 Black and no Puerto Rican out of 295 firefighters.

N.Y. TIMES, 12/6/75

Milwaukee has 6 Blacks out of 1,020 firefighters.

JET, 12/5/75

Chicago's Fire Dept. has only 4.9% minorities.

CHICAGO REPORTER, Sept/74

NATIONAL

On a national scale, minority group males are 4% of the police.
RACE RELATIONS REPORTER, Nov/74

NEW YORK CITY

While more than 21% of the city's population are Black and over 10% are Puerto Rican only 8.74% of the 30,000 policemen are from these two groups. "As one progresses up through the ranks . . . the incidence of racial discrimination becomes more blatant. Thus, while 9.4% of patrolmen and detectives are from minority groups, only 4.6% of the sergeants, 2.6% of the lieutenants and 1.4% of the captains and above are from minority groups."
N.Y. TIMES, 2/12/73

SAN FRANCISCO

Although minorities are 43% of the population, they are only 9% of the police force.
N.Y. TIMES, 12/2/73

MILWAUKEE

Of 2,200 Milwaukee police officers, 58 are Black and 1¢ women.
JET, 12/5/74

LONG ISLAND

Suffolk County, New York, has about 50,000 Hispanics and 75,000 Blacks, about 9% of the population. About 2% of the police force are non-white.
N.Y. TIMES, 6/9/74

STATE POLICE

In 1970, 98 out of every 100 state troopers were white. A more recent study showed that only 5 states had more than 10 Blacks in their uniformed forces. At least 10 states had no Blacks:

	Total State Police	*Number of Blacks on Force*	*Percentage of Blacks on Force*
Louisiana	550	4	*less than 1 %*
California	5,200	80	*1.5*
Pennsylvania	3,790	31	*less than 1*
New York	3,250	10	*less than 1*
North Carolina	1,008	9	*less than 1*
Illinois	1,700	28	*1.6*
Florida	1,000	2	*less than 1*
Massachusetts	900	1	*less than 1*

N.Y. TIMES, 4/17/72

F.B.I.

Of 8,500 agents, 92 are Black, 14 Indian, 19 Asian American and 97 Spanish American—a total of 2.6%.

CIA

5.7% of CIA workforce are non-white and 96% of those are in the lowest paying jobs.
JET, 2/27/75

ARRESTS

A study by three U. of Pa. criminologists showed that the system tended to deal more severely with non-white boys than with whites for the same offenses. Of the group studied, only 48% of white boys who committed serious crimes were arrested, as against 68% of non-whites.
N.Y. TIMES, 10/19/72

In 1972, of over 6 ½ million people arrested, 30% were non-white.
Federal Bureau of Investigation, 8/8/73

Of 400,000 federal prison inmates 30 to 50% are Black. Of those awaiting trial in big-cities, 90% are Black.
EBONY, Oct/74

In Phoenix, Ariz., 25% of all males and 50% of all females arrested for alcohol-related offenses are Indian, yet Indians comprise less than 1% of the state's population.
U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, May/73

FATAL FORCE

The F.B.I. report says that 55% of all murder victims are Black.
American Jewish Committee, 10/5/72

PUNISHMENT

In North Carolina non-whites are 8x more likely than whites to receive the death penalty for capital crimes.

N.Y. TIMES, 7/15/75

Of all prisoners executed since 1930, Blacks have been 53.5%.
Over half of convicted rapists were white, but of the 455 men executed for rape, only 48 were white, 405 were Black and 2 were other races.

Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1972

Once condemned to die, a white person is more likely to have his sentence commuted to life. Between 10 to 20% more Blacks are actually executed.

N.Y. TIMES MAGAZINE, 7/12/70

SENTENCING

AVERAGE SENTENCES IN FEDERAL PRISONS IN 1970

	For Whites:	*For Blacks:*
Average sentence	42.9 months	57.5 months
Income-tax evasion average sentence	12.8 months	28.6 months
Drug abuse average sentence	61.1 months	81.1 months

N.Y. TIMES, 9/27/72

A New York City study of 431 Children's Court cases, from Nov. '72 to Jan. '73 showed:

57% were Black, 43% Puerto Rican and 18% white. One out of every 10 Blacks was sent to a "training school," compared to one out of every 78 whites. 88% of white children were placed by voluntary agencies, compared to 53% of Black and 55% of Puerto Rican children.

N.Y. Office of Children's Services, Oct/73

Non-whites were 46% of persons in public training schools for juvenile delinquents.

U.S. Bureau of Census, 1970

BAIL

Poor people who cannot post bail are convicted more often and sentences more harshly than people who are released pending trial.

N.Y. TIMES, 3/10/72

PRISONS

70 to 80% of prisoners in big city jails are Black. Of these, more than half are awaiting trial, some for over a year.

Herbert Reid, Law Professor, Howard University

11% of the U.S. population are Black, but 42% of U.S. prisoners are Black.

BLACK SCHOLAR, Oct/72

18% of California's population are Black and Chicano, but 46.5% of the males in Federal prisons in the state are Black and Chicano.

9.1% of Ohio's population are Black, but 43% of Federal prisoners in the state are Black.

13% of New York State's population is Black and Puerto Rican, but 68% of the Federal prisoners in the state are Black and Puerto Rican.

25.9% of Georgia's population are Black, but 60% of Federal prisoners in the state are Black.

U.S. Bureau of Prisons, 1/20/72

JAILERS

In New York State, despite the fact that about 3/4 of the prisoners are non-white, 98% of the corrections officials over them are white.

BLACK LAW JOURNAL, Summer/71

JUDGES

There are about 325 Black judges in the entire country (about 2% of the nation's judiciary).
NEW YORK TIMES, 2/19/74

Of the 128 Federal judges presiding over 10,000,000 Blacks in 11 southern states, none is Black.

There are approximately 700 judges of Federal courts, but only 20 are Black.
Judge G. Crockett, WAYNE U. LAW REVIEW, Nov/72

961 judges serve the state courts in the southwest. 3% are Spanish-surnamed, although the Chicano population of those states is 17%.
Mexican American Legal Defense & Educ. Fund, 1970

ATTORNEYS

In 1974, of 94 U.S. Attorneys—all appointed—2 are Black, 2 are Spanish-surnamed, and 1 is Asian-American.
U.S. Attorney's Office, January/1974

Of 370,000 lawyers in the U.S.A., 5,000 are Black.
National Conference of Black Lawyers, 1974

In 1973, Georgia had one Black lawyer per 37,000 Black residents. North Carolina had one for every 60,000.
GUILD PRACTITIONER, Spring/74

California had one white lawyer for every 530 whites, one Black lawyer for every 3,441 Blacks and one Chicano lawyer for every 9,482 Chicanos.
U.S. Dept. of Commerce, 1970

The NYC Legal Aid Society has 22 out of 600 minority lawyers, though its clients are overwhelmingly from minority groups.
N.Y. AMSTERDAM NEWS, 9/21/74

MILITARY

1974	*% Minority Top Grade Officers*	*% Minority Officers*	*% Minority Enlisted*
All Services	1.3%	3.4%	18 %
Army	2.5	5.1	22.9
Navy	.3	1.8	13.5
Marines	0.0	2.8	19.6
Air Force	.8	2.8	15.2

U.S. Dept. of Defense, July/75

Only 1.5% of officers in the Coast Guard are Black.
JET, 5/23/74

A National Urban League study showed only 13% of Blacks and 39% of white Coast Guard people considered their racial climate good. 80% of Blacks and 36% of whites said they observed incidents of bias.
JET, 7/16/74

The Air National Guard has 100 out of 12,000 Black officers and less than 10 Black pilots.
JET, 7/24/75

PUNISHMENT

Of soldiers from 25 military installations receiving punishment under Article 15, Blacks and Latins were 30.7%. Of all Army soldiers in stockades worldwide, 36% are Black.
RACE RELATIONS REPORTER, Sept/73

The Bureau of the Census: U.S. Population, 1970

177,749,000 whites
22,580,000 Blacks
5,023,000 Mexicans
2,483,000 Other Spanish origin
1,450,000 Puerto Ricans (mainland)
793,000 Native Americans
591,000 Japanese
435,000 Chinese
343,000 Filipino

DID THE U.S. CENSUS UNDERCOUNT MINORITIES?

The 1970 Census missed 5.3 million people, according to the Acting Director, Robert L. Hagens.

1.9% of whites and 7.7% of Blacks were not represented in the Census: the undercount for Black children was especially high—8.6% of Black children went uncounted.

The Bureau could not estimate its undercount for Spanish-surnamed people because "no reliable data" for doing so was available.

The consequences for non-whites of this undercount are both economic and political:

State and Federal programs which help the poor are allocated on the basis of population and percent-population of people living in a given area. (For example, one-third of a city's revenue-sharing monies are based on population figures).

The determination of districts for elections is dependent on knowing the apportionment of population in a district. Variances of 7 or 15% can make differences in reapportionment of these districts—so the political loss for non-whites (especially in local elections) could be just as crucial as the economic loss in terms of gaining power in most of the nation's big cities.

NEW YORK TIMES, 4/25/73

To the President and Congress:

"We found that the Bureau's (of the Census) procedures have been insensitive to the Spanish speaking background population.

". . . persons of Spanish speaking background were probably undercounted by appreciably more than 7.7 percent—the percent of the Black population which the Bureau acknowledges was missed in the 1970 census."

U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, April/74